



Docket No.: YOR920010309US2

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Patent Application

5 Applicant(s): DePauw et al.
Docket No.: YOR920010309US2
Serial No.: 10/040,344
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Group: 2193
10 Examiner: Jason D. Mitchell

I hereby certify that this paper is being deposited on this date with the U.S. Postal Service as first class mail addressed to the Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Signature: Date: October 7, 2005

Title: Method and Apparatus for Tracing Details of a Program Task

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APPEAL BRIEF

Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents
Commissioner for Patents
20 P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

25 Applicants hereby appeal the final rejection dated May 5, 2005, of claims 1 through 35 of the above-identified patent application.

REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The present application is assigned to International Business Machines Corporation, as evidenced by an assignment recorded on January 2, 2002 in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at Reel 012466, Frame 0343. The assignee, International Business Machines Corporation, is the real party in interest.

RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

35 There are no related appeals or interferences.

STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1 through 35 are pending in the above-identified patent application. Claims 1-2, 17-18, 20-23, and 28-30 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. §101

because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. Claims 1-35 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Laffra et al. (United States Patent Number 5,832,270).

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STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

There have been no amendments filed subsequent to the final rejection.

SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

The present invention is directed to a method and apparatus for analyzing 10 one or more program tasks associated with a software system. A program task-oriented tracing and analysis technique allows detailed information to be gathered and analyzed for one or more specified program tasks. (Page 3, line 22, to page 4, line 19.) A user can iteratively vary the level of detail or the selected program task(s) of interest, or both, until the source of a problem is identified. For each program task under analysis, the user can 15 define what commences a task and what concludes a task. (Page 4, line 20, to page 5, line 26.) A software program is monitored until the user-specified criteria for commencing a task is identified and continues to trace the execution of the software program until the user-specified criteria for concluding a task is identified. (Page 6, line 1, to page 9, line 7.)

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STATEMENT OF GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

Claims 1-2, 17-18, 20-23, and 28-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. Claims 1-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Laffra et al.

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ARGUMENT

Section 101 Rejections

Claims 1-2, 17-18, 20-23, and 28-30 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. §101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. In 30 particular, the Examiner asserts that the claims fail to technologically embody the

invention in a tangible medium (i.e., a computer readable medium), and consequently fail to produce a tangible or useful result. In addition, the Examiner asserts that the cited claims are only directed to abstract ideas (i.e., details associated with a program task) and therefore do not contain an “article” to be reduced “to a different state or thing.” The 5 Examiner further asserts that the cited claims recite only the gathering and manipulation of abstract ideas and consequently recite no more than a mathematical algorithm.

Appellants note that the collection or trace of details for analysis is more than a data gathering method. The trace of details is not simply a listing of the original program code; it is a summary of the execution of such code and therefore constitutes a 10 transformation of the original code. As such, it meets the standard for the transformation of subject matter “to a different state or thing” as stated in *In re Warmerdam*.

Thus, as expressly set forth in each of the amended independent claims, the claimed methods or system collect or trace details associated with a program task, and provide the collected or traced details for analysis. This transformation to a collection or 15 trace of details for analysis provides a useful, concrete and tangible result.

Appellants submit that each of the claims 1-35 are in full compliance with 35 U.S.C. §101, and accordingly, respectfully request that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §101 be withdrawn.

20 Independent Claims 1, 24 and 32-35

Independent claims 1, 24, and 32-35 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Laffra et al. Regarding claim 1, the Examiner asserts that Laffra discloses collecting details associated with a program task associated with said software system (col. 1, lines 61-63) based on a specification associated with said 25 program task (col. 5, lines 43-48; “this specification is done using the visualization script rules”), wherein said specification contains one or more conditions to initiate a trace of said program task (col. 6, lines 12-15; “if the hook notifies creation or deletion of an instance, the visualization script 285 will be used to generate or remove a visual representation of the instance”).

Appellants note that, regarding the visualization script cited by the Examiner, Laffra teaches that

the script 285 will tell the monitoring function (FIG. 3) *how to interpret the information which is generated by the hooks 260 and 270*. The 5 visualization script interpretation process is described in FIG. 4.
(Col. 5, lines 39-42; emphasis added.)

Laffra also teaches that

the monitoring function receives *information generated by hooks 260 and 270, when they are executed at runtime*. The information 10 that is gathered by the monitoring function is then visualized on a graphics display, guided by the set of rules 288, to be found in the visualization script 285. Each time a particular hook is executed, the monitoring function 300 will inspect the current display and the script. 15 The monitoring function 300 then modifies the display depending on the hook and the visualization script.
(Col. 5, line 65, to col. 6, line 7; emphasis added.)

Laffra does *not* disclose or suggest that the hooks 260 and 270 are 20 *conditional instructions*, and thus a person of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that hooks 260 and 270 are executed whenever they are encountered. Laffra also does *not* disclose or suggest that the script 285 determines or controls *when information is generated by the hooks 260 and 270*, and does *not* disclose or suggest that the script 185 determines or controls *what information is generated by the hooks 260 and 270*. Laffra 25 therefore does not disclose or suggest utilizing one or more conditions to *initiate a trace* of a program task. Independent claims 1, 24, and 32-35 require collecting details associated with a program task associated with said software system based on a specification associated with said program task, wherein said specification contains one or more conditions to *initiate a trace* of said program task or monitoring said software 30 system to identify said program task based on a specification associated with said program task, wherein said specification contains one or more conditions to *initiate a trace* of said program task.

Thus, Laffra does not disclose or suggest collecting details associated with a program task associated with said software system based on a specification associated 35 with said program task, wherein said specification contains one or more conditions to

initiate a trace of said program task, as required by independent claims 1, 32, and 34, and does not disclose or suggest monitoring said software system to identify said program task based on a specification associated with said program task, wherein said specification contains one or more conditions to initiate a trace of said program task, as
5 required by independent claims 24, 33, and 35.

Claims 2, 3, 4 and 25

Regarding claims 2 and 25, the Examiner asserts that Laffra discloses that a duration of said program task is defined (FIG. 3: step 330) by said one or more conditions associated with a state of said software system (col. 2, lines 8-10). Regarding
10 claim 3, the Examiner asserts that Laffra discloses said one or more conditions includes an entry or exit of at least one specified method (col. 2, lines 8-11). Regarding claim 4, the Examiner asserts that Laffra discloses said one or more conditions includes a creation or deletion of at least one specified object (col. 2, lines 8-10).

Appellants note that, in the text cited by the Examiner, Laffra discloses
15 that

the method hooks are novelly added by an automatic technique. When a method hook is run, it can indicate the occurrence of: an object instance being created, an object instance being destroyed, a method being entered or a method being exited. In the event of one of
20 these occurrences, the method hooks initiate execution of a monitoring function that uses the graphical information and a visualization script with one or more rules to update a visualization shown on the graphical interface.
25 (Col. 2, lines 7-15.)

Appellants could find no disclosure or suggestion by Laffra that a *duration of a program task* is defined by said one or more conditions associated with a state of the software system, that said one or more conditions includes an entry or exit of at least one specified method, or that said one or more conditions includes a creation or
30 deletion of at least one specified object. Claims 2 and 25 require wherein a duration of said program task is defined by said one or more conditions associated with a state of said software system. Claim 3 requires wherein said one or more conditions includes an entry or exit of at least one specified method. Claim 4 requires wherein said one or more conditions includes a creation or deletion of at least one specified object.

Thus, Laffra does not disclose or suggest wherein a duration of said program task is defined by said one or more conditions associated with a state of said software system, as required by claims 2 and 25, does not disclose or suggest wherein said one or more conditions includes an entry or exit of at least one specified method, as required by claim 3, and does not disclose or suggest wherein said one or more conditions includes a creation or deletion of at least one specified object, as required by claim 4.

Claims 6 and 8

Regarding claim 6, the Examiner asserts that Laffra discloses said one or more conditions includes a passing of at least one specified object or scalar value as an argument, return value or field value (col. 9, lines 16-20 and 6-10). Regarding claim 8, the Examiner asserts that Laffra discloses said one or more conditions includes at least one specified resource exceeding at least one specified threshold (col. 9, lines 6-10).

In the text cited by the Examiner, Laffra teaches that

syntactical elements 440 allow the specification of one or more method triggers. A method trigger refers to a class name, and a method name, and defines what to do when hooks 260 or 270, executed at runtime (310), match this trigger. Hooks 260 and 270 mention the class name and the method name. When the class name of the hook matches the class name of the trigger, and the method name of the hook matches the method name of the trigger, the trigger matches the hook, and the corresponding action is executed. *The action that is executed comprises assigning new values to global variables or local variables.* In some preferred embodiments actions may also be the generation of a given tone on a audio device, or the activation of a sleep statement--resulting in a delay of the visualization, or any aspect influencing the currently running visualization.

(Col. 9, lines 16-30; emphasis added.)

Appellants, however, could find no disclosure or suggestion by Laffra that “assigning new values to global variables or local variables” is a *condition that defines a duration of said program task*, or that conditions include at least one specified resource exceeding at least one specified threshold. Claim 6 requires wherein said one or more conditions includes a passing of at least one specified object or scalar value as an argument, return value or field value that defines a duration of said program task. Claim 8 requires wherein said one or more conditions includes at least one specified resource exceeding at

least one specified threshold.

Thus, Laffra does not disclose or suggest wherein said one or more conditions includes a passing of at least one specified object or scalar value as an argument, return value or field value that defines a duration of said program task, as required by claim 6, and does not disclose or suggest wherein said one or more conditions includes at least one specified resource exceeding at least one specified threshold, as required by claim 8.

Claim 7

Regarding claim 7, the Examiner asserts that Laffra discloses said one or more conditions includes at least one specified sequence of method invocations (col. 7, lines 41-43).

Appellants note that, in the text cited by the Examiner, Laffra teaches that

method triggers can be used to, for instance, *count the number of times a given method is executed*, and to update the display when a certain threshold has been reached. Furthermore, method triggers can be used, for example, to change the display when a given method is entered, for instance by coloring a visual item red, and to reset the display when the method is left again, for instance by coloring the visual item back to green.

(Col. 7, lines 40-48; emphasis added.)

Appellants, however, could find no disclosure or suggestion by Laffra that a *specified sequence of method invocations* is a *condition that defines a duration of said program task*. Claim 7 requires wherein said one or more conditions includes at least one specified sequence of method invocations.

Thus, Laffra does not disclose or suggest wherein said one or more conditions includes at least one specified sequence of method invocations, as required by claim 7.

Conclusion

The rejections of the cited claims under section 102 in view of Laffra et al. are therefore believed to be improper and should be withdrawn. The remaining rejected dependent claims are believed allowable for at least the reasons identified above with

respect to the independent claims.

The attention of the Examiner and the Appeal Board to this matter is appreciated.

Respectfully,

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Date: October 7, 2005

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APPENDIX

1. A method for analyzing behavior of a software system, comprising:
5 collecting details associated with a program task associated with said software system
based on a specification associated with said program task, wherein said specification
contains one or more conditions to initiate a trace of said program task; and
providing said collected details for analysis.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein a duration of said program task is defined
10 by said one or more conditions associated with a state of said software system.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein said one or more conditions includes an
entry or exit of at least one specified method.
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4. The method of claim 2, wherein said one or more conditions includes a
creation or deletion of at least one specified object.
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5. The method of claim 2, wherein said one or more conditions includes an
invocation of at least one specified object.

6. The method of claim 2, wherein said one or more conditions includes a
passing of at least one specified object or scalar value as an argument, return value or
field value.
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7. The method of claim 2, wherein said one or more conditions includes at
least one specified sequence of method invocations.

8. The method of claim 2, wherein said one or more conditions includes at
least one specified resource exceeding at least one specified threshold.
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9. The method of claim 1, wherein said collected details include an existence or sequence of specified method invocations.
10. The method of claim 1, wherein said collected details include an existence 5 or sequence of specified object creations and deletions.
11. The method of claim 1, wherein said collected details include an existence or sequence of specified class loading and unloading.
- 10 12. The method of claim 1, wherein said collected details include values of specified arguments to invocations of specified methods.
13. The method of claim 1, wherein said collected details include values of specified return values from invocations of specified methods.
- 15 14. The method of claim 1, wherein said collected details include values of specified field values for invoked objects or field values for passed arguments.
- 15 15. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of collecting said 20 details for at least one specified number of task instances.
16. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of collecting said details for at least one specified number of threads.
- 25 17. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of dynamically modifying said specification associated with said program task associated with said analysis in an iterative process.
18. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of dynamically 30 modifying said specification to identify which details to collect in an iterative process.

19. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of connecting to a running version of said software system.

20. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of visually analyzing 5 said collected details.

21. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of visually analyzing said collected details for a plurality of instances of said program task.

10 22. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of quantitatively analyzing said collected details.

23. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of quantitatively analyzing said collected details for a plurality of instances of said program task.

15 24. A method for tracing details associated with a program task executing in a software system, comprising:

20 monitoring said software system to identify said program task based on a specification associated with said program task, wherein said specification contains one or more conditions to initiate a trace of said program task; and

providing trace details associated with said program task.

25. The method of claim 24, wherein a duration of said program task is defined by said one or more conditions associated with a state of said software system.

26. The method of claim 25, wherein said one or more conditions is selected from the group consisting essentially of (i) an entry or exit of at least one specified method, (ii) a creation or deletion of at least one specified object, (iii) an invocation of at least one specified object, (iv) a passing of at least one specified object or scalar value as an argument, return value or field value, (v) at least one specified sequence of method

invocations, and (vi) at least one specified resource exceeding at least one specified threshold.

27. The method of claim 24, wherein said collected details include at least one
5 of the following: (i) an existence or sequence of specified method invocations, (ii) an
existence or sequence of specified object creations and deletions, (iii) an existence or
sequence of specified class loading and unloading, (iv) values of specified arguments to
invocations of specified methods; (v) values of specified return values from invocations
of specified methods, and (v) values of specified field values for invoked objects or field
10 values for passed arguments.

28. The method of claim 24, further comprising the step of collecting said
details for at least one of at least one specified number of task instances and at least one
specified number of threads.

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29. The method of claim 24, further comprising the step of dynamically
modifying a specification associated with said program task associated with said analysis
in an iterative process.

20 30. The method of claim 24, further comprising the step of dynamically
modifying said specification to identify which details to collect in an iterative process.

31. The method of claim 24, further comprising the step of connecting to a
running version of said software system.

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32. A system for analyzing behavior of a software system, comprising:
a memory that stores computer-readable code; and
a processor operatively coupled to said memory, said processor configured
to implement said computer-readable code, said computer-readable code configured to:
30 collect details associated with a program task associated with said

software system based on a specification associated with said program task, wherein said specification contains one or more conditions to initiate a trace of said program task; and provide said collected details for analysis.

5 33. A system for tracing details associated with a program task executing in a software system, comprising:

 a memory that stores computer-readable code; and

 a processor operatively coupled to said memory, said processor configured to implement said computer-readable code, said computer-readable code configured to:

10 monitor said software system to identify said program task based on a specification associated with said program task, wherein said specification contains one or more conditions to initiate a trace of said program task; and

 provide trace details associated with said program task.

15 34. An article of manufacture for analyzing behavior of a software system, comprising:

 a computer readable medium having computer readable code means embodied thereon, said computer readable program code means comprising:

20 a step to collect details associated with a program task associated with said software system based on a specification associated with said program task, wherein said specification contains one or more conditions to initiate a trace of said program task; and

 a step to provide said collected details for analysis.

25 35. An article of manufacture for tracing details associated with a program task executing in a software system, comprising:

 a computer readable medium having computer readable code means embodied thereon, said computer readable program code means comprising:

30 a step to monitor said software system to identify said program task based on a specification associated with said program task, wherein said specification contains one or more conditions to initiate a trace of said program task; and

a step to provide trace details associated with said program task.

EVIDENCE APPENDIX

There is no evidence submitted pursuant to § 1.130, 1.131, or 1.132 or entered by the Examiner and relied upon by appellant.

RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

There are no known decisions rendered by a court or the Board in any proceeding identified pursuant to paragraph (c)(1)(ii) of 37 CFR 41.37.